

Dated March 1828

An
Inaugural Essay
on
pertussis,
for
the degree of M. D.
In

The University of Pennsylvania:

By
William M. Fenimore
of
New Jersey.

Jan^r 5th 1828

Market Street
295

Johns
had dip
had to
on me
is habili
in record
would fo
in some o
is attack
easy igno
rehearsal a
byough
in the a
whole even
any day
is very bee
diseas... 6
rehearsal a
describ

1

pestilential, or whooping cough, which I have selected for the subject of this dissertation, is a disease, which is, almost exclusively, confined to the ages of infancy, and childhood; and, which, having once run its course, commonly, exonerates the system, from the liability to a second attack: Yet, numerous instances are recorded, as well, of its having attacked persons at an advanced period of life; as, of its having occurred repeatedly in the same individual.

An attack of this disease is, usually, ushered in with the ordinary symptoms of catarrh: — There is a sense of lassitude, & weariness, with pain in the head; some degree of hoarseness; dry cough; frequent sneezing, with a discharge of thin mucus from the nostrils; loss of appetite, and, commonly, more or less febrile excitement: — These symptoms, frequently, continue for many days, before the disease appears in its usual form; and, it has, even, been said by Cullen, that "he has known instances of a disease, which, though evidently arising from the chincough contagion, never put on any other form, than that of common catarrh." But this does not often happen; and, more generally,

o the co
devotion
singing.
I thought
following
calmness,
apparently
by a violent
rise, call
the popular
opinions
however, by
you continue
from the o
by something
of impatience
comes, even
un, unable
would like

in the course of two or three weeks, the disease takes on its characteristic symptoms; particularly, the paroxysm of convulsive coughing.

A paroxysm consists in a number of short convulsive expirations, following each other in rapid succession; and, which are sometimes continued until the patient becomes nearly exhausted, and is, apparently, on the point of suffocation; when the lungs are filled, by a violent inspiration, which is attended by that peculiar noise, called, a whoop; (from whence, the disease has received the popular appellation of Whooping-cough.) — The convulsive expirations are now stilled, and, again, terminated in the same manner, by the successive inspiration; and, in this way, the paroxysm continues, until, there is a discharge of phlegm or mucus, from the lungs, or, until the contents of the stomach are ejected by vomiting; after which, with the exception, of some degree of temporary exhaustion, and uneasiness of the chest, the child, is, commonly, remains cheerful and lively, and, apparently, free from disease, until the coming on of the next paroxysm, when, an again presented the same phenomena as above described.

After the
, being the
for dinner
long & g
to long, &
envelope

the day and
the stock
have seen a
sense of
affection for
a passenger
himself on
and all the a
part of the
time, the ca
The felt op
functions, &
by times, on

After the termination of the paroxysm, the patient has, commonly, a strong desire for food, and more especially, if the stomach has been evacuated by vomiting.

During a paroxysm, the blood, from its interrupted circulation thro' the lungs, is, sometimes, forced to the head with such violence, that, hemorrhage from the nose, can't not unfrequently take place; the lips and eyelids swell; the eyes appear ready to start from their sockets; the countenance becomes of a livid hue; and these are all the symptoms of immediate strangulation:

A sense of distress, also, arises from the same cause, and the sufferer, from a consciousness of this, at the commencement of a paroxysm, clings to the nearest object for support, or throws himself on his hands and knees, and in this position remain, until its violence has abated. — At other times, the effects of the fit are much milder, and during its continuation, the child experiences little inconvenience. —

The fits of coughing occur with various degrees of frequency; sometimes, in mild cases, not happening, oftener, than five or six times, in the course of twenty-four hours; while, in more vir-

but at
say the
X. 200.
feelings
& shalp
for now
A genera
will dep
is relat
is other
beauti
So to
of spina
whic
one to
from th
handed
where
the adu

-tent attack, they may occur every half hour; especially during the night, when they are always more frequent, as well as, more severe.

perhaps, being once confirmed, frequently continues, if left to itself, for three or four months, and sometimes, so rarely for over ten or twelve months; but, when judiciously treated, its course may be considerably abbreviated: Much, however, will depend on the season of the year in which it occurs, both as relates to its duration, and the severity of its symptoms, an attack being always more violent, and its course more protracted during winter.

As to the origin of pectoris, there is not a little difference of opinion: many firmly believing in its contagious nature, while others, entirely, deny its propagation in that manner, and ascribe its production altogether to atmospherical influences; and, from its frequent prevalence as an epidemic, together, with the knowledge of its having, occasionally, broken out in situations where there had been no intercourse with an infected source, the advocates of its non-contagious nature appear to be entitled

the greater share of credit.

which is then less severely affected among those who have written on this disease with regard to the pathological signs, concurring, as well, in the organ in which they consider the disease to be primarily located, & to the nature of the exanthem canker. This opinion is, however, balanced by some that the disease is the original seat of the disorder; while others hold it to be the alimentary canal. The lungs, however, used to anticipate in the disease mainly from exanthem: this can account it to be entirely of a spasmodic nature, while others have described it, however, as being, & recently, the seat of inflammation. But the action which at present is most generally admitted, and which appears the most rational is that perhaps is a primary affection of the organ of respiration, one other organ or organ that may become involved during the course of the disease, & this from sympathetic influences, or from the effects of mechanical obstruction during the progress. — The remote cause, which may be its nature, is applied to the mucous membrane

dark brown

6 degrees

greenish

thin of

bit and

ovals

marked

plain

yellowish

yellowish

leafy

yellow, 6

5 to 7

10 to 12

6 to 8

yellow

yellow

yellow

yellow

yellow

yellow

which time the trachea and bronchia exhibit a greater or less degree of irritation, strongly tending to and frequently causing catarrhal inflammation; a consequence of the coagulation of the tracheal membrane the secretions become thicker and increased in quantity; and for this reason when unduly accumulated, the paroxysms of coughing so above described are called catarrhal. The first coughing is generally excited by various causes as the irritation of dust, dirt, matter inhaled with the breath, violent exercise, fatigue & fever, & occurring the diagnosis, not much need be said. The peculiar character of the cough connected with the more protracted disease, is what at a first sight of pathology makes it appear, well as gives sufficient to distinguish it from other affections, & respiratory organs as spasmic action, & irritability connected with the lungs. Such a disease is chronic & violent, in its first stage, it is so strong a resemblance that, frequently of course gives our attention entirely to the existing symptoms, it will be found no easy matter to distinguish them from the effects. It gives to us a shock of sudden violent

160000000

卷之三

I'd be a

class of a

friend, &

by, of a or

best. 6

only be

4. ~~four~~ 2.

to pad your

state, as

1000000

3 109 2002

Miss Alice

1000000

the cold. There is however in the latter case only, one such symptom and the patient is inf. depend on man for the whooping cough. But, the most certain diagnosis will consist in our knowledge of the preceding disease: for, if a child be attacked with catarrhal symptoms during the prevalence of whooping cough in an epidemic it will generally be found that there are merely the foreshadowers of other symptoms of a character so peculiar as to leave no doubt on the subject. And, under these circumstances, we will most commonly be correct in deciding the disease to be an attack of the preceding epidemic: and, should we ever be wrong in our judgement, little importance need be attached to the mistake, as, at this time, the treatment to be pursued, is perfectly similar in other cases.

As we have with some degree of certainty that a child of this disease will terminate it will be necessary to take the consideration of what is best done in such cases. The return of the attack is in about 30, 40, or 50

He like

to copy

question it

of power

of Max

the man

told to L

as 120000

in 100000

200000

migrate

in those

years

had a son

in mobile

and country

long by

age of

greater as

is to be laid off, at which an older take place, when
it is "a danger to those on board in the
greatest degree." In the second stage, it is known
as "a sore pain," here it is now, and in a
lesser degree than when it is. And the older children are, they are
the more secure against an unhappy event, and their
hopes to be a safe passage safe. "Now, when are we
to get to the river?" But, on the other hand, it is affirmed
by Dr. Gregory, that "the stridor is not proportioned to the
age of the child. For, one of two or three month old, will
struggle through the disease, as well as another, of two
or three years." This latter opinion is, perhaps, not
founded on accurate observation, as it is generally found
that a very tender age is unfavorable principally, from
the inability of infants to obtain relief by inspiration
and consequently only the mucus is applied from the
lungs by the action of vomiting. They are sometimes in
danger of being suffocated by it; and, hence arises the
greater utility of mucus, in this management.

of family
is divided
of both the
of all men
nation a
from her
from the
world
the in
the state
the state
deserves
in debate
mention
in similar
is sufficient
children
the mission
in a society

The principal symptoms that denote a severe and dangerous disease, are much fever, excitement, great difficulty of breathing, and violent, and frequent, paroxysms of coughing, attended with scanty expectoration: copious expectoration in very young infants is almost unfavourable. Epicr. hemorrhage from the nose, is generally, intimation from the stability of the occasion: The superintendence of attack of diarrhea or other inflammatory disease, is also, inauspicious, and frequently, fatal.

The state of the patient's constitution is likewise, to be taken into consideration in forming a prognosis. It will be dangerous, if the attack occurs in him who have not rehabilitated in some serious disease, as cholera infantum, diarrhea &c.

The irritations, produced by dentition well, likewise have an unfavourable effect on the disease.

Children who inherit from their parents predisposition to pulmonary affection, as phthisis, salmonitis, asthma, &c are very obnoxious to a fatal termination, and, are

acted

spō

to be

system

up to

using

4. See

entitled

ident

o de

Portugis

Portug

aff

affine

gen

ha

ha

ha

ha

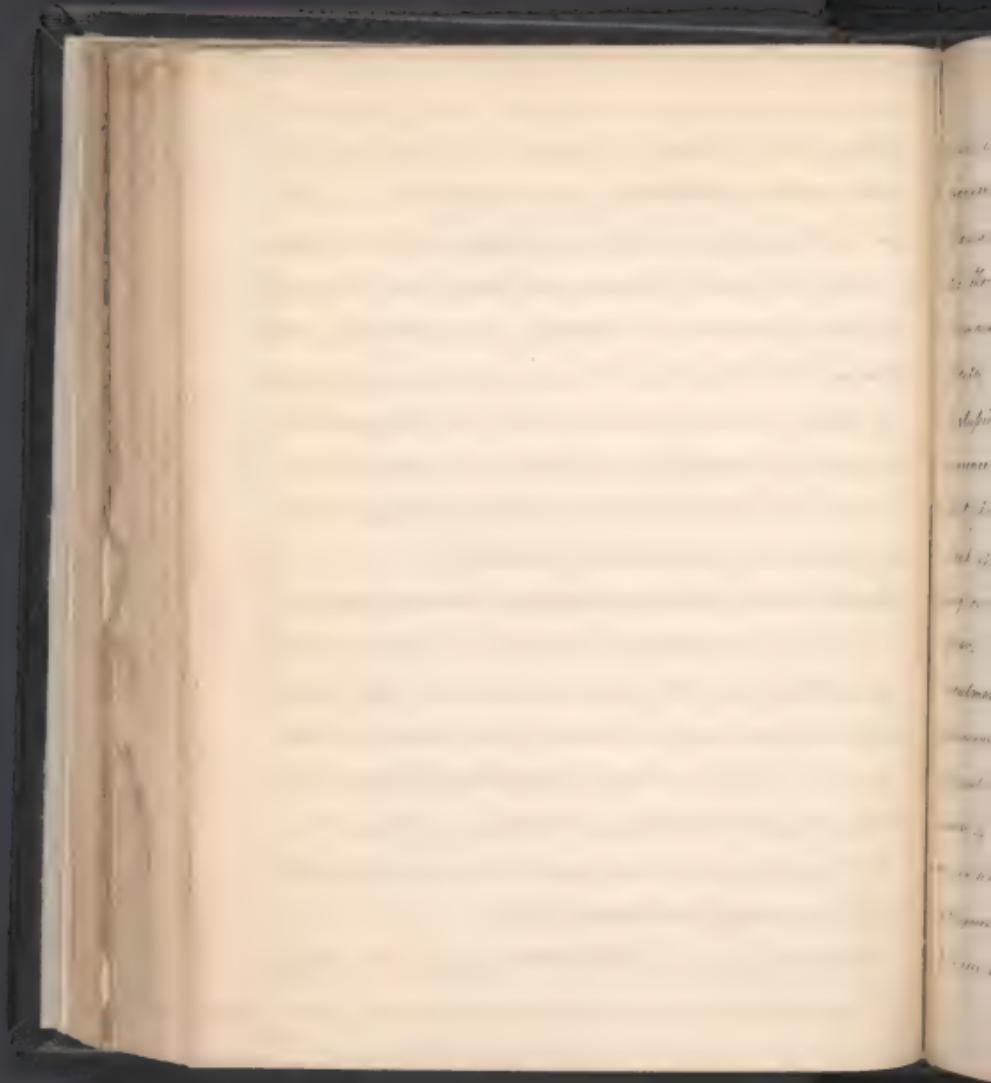
ha

indeed seldom known to recover. But when, however, it occurs to children of sound constitution, when no inflammatory affection is present, when the spasms are neither frequent, nor violent and terminable in five or twelve hours, or vomiting, and when the patient, during the intermission, has a desire for food a disposition to sleep, and is neither troubled with fever, nor difficultly of breathing, the case may, commonly, be considered, as without danger, and we will be justifiable in delivering a favourable prognosis.

Perstupis, when, also, may terminate in various ways.

Life may be instantaneously destroyed during the paroxysm, by suffocation or, the patient may be carried off by an intermission, rough or by the violent shock received by the system; or, the free circulation of blood through the lungs, being interrupted, the consequent increased tetanization to the vessels of the brain may produce an attack of apoplexy, immediately destructive of life.

Intoxication may be used for other diseases which may



are, ultimately, fatal, though in a much more gradual manner: Thus from the extension of inflammation to the brain, some effusion may be produced constituting hydrocephalus, or, the brain extrusion may take on an invasions action, constituting an hydrocephalus internus.

Other effects are not sometimes to follow an attack of influenza. These fatalities are not an unrequent occurrence, especially, to those who are predisposed to it, but, perhaps the most common instance in which an attack of influenza, more fatal to life, is by gradually wear ing on the strength of the patient, by marasmus, or hectic fever.

Treatment. It is very probable that in the worst cases of influenza it meets the rarer case a subject, there is not one, you'd scarcely that, a person is subject to some infirmity, or, a complaint, that abiding enough, that, perhaps, in those cases, in which some benefit may, occasionally, be derived from the application of appropriate remedies.

In cases which are very mild, and unconnected with febrile



excitements, or dyspnoe, and in which the disease appears to exist chiefly, in the paroxysm of coughing little medical skill are indeed, so requisite. On these, should be obviated, the occasional use of castor oil, or salsap. Small doses of belladonna wine, or, what is better perhaps, the Comp. Syrup of Quinine, may also be employed to facilitate expectoration, occasionally (especially in very young infants,) increasing the dose in order to produce vomiting. Unisparmede as opiate, or the fomentation of Must, are useful to stay the cough, and, combined, will probably arrest the progress of the disease. These means together with attention to diet, and taking care to guard against the effect of cold, in order to prevent the fanning up of inflammation will, commonly, be all-sufficient.

But, should the attack, from the commencement, be of a more violent character, or should it become so during its progress, it will be highly necessary for the welfare of the patient that a greater share of attention should be paid to the disease, and its violence combated by

one off

local

station

and sale

responsible

to DR. H.

state h

in or

other

time L

to a g

should be

state L

et f

in the

one off

to a

responsible

other

more effectual remedies.

In Bleeding. The disease under these circumstances. The first attention evidently is to medicate the disease, and palliate the urgent symptoms: then, to this, again, the accompanying remedies are undoubtedly to be employed.

In all such cases, attended with much pleural exudation, with a full heart, pulse, and great difficulty of breathing, &c. if these symptoms of pneumonia, inflammation, &c. and blood letting is impracticable, particularly in those of full possest's habit. The necessity to do it may be the only consideration, it may be violent and the severity of the symptoms will determine whether it is to be done or not. In such cases, blood should be refused.

But here it will also be used by extracting blood usually from the heart by means of red or white cloths; and, in many cases, when the symptoms are still violent, & when the patient is in a very tender or general bleeding, may be entirely dispensed with, and, repeated despatch alone confined in.

Emetics are also to be employed and the advantage to be

le struc-

gionale

istica a

l'offre

des res

opérat

atio

épliable

até

éfin

aléman

le po

éfice i

notre me

l'offre off

stigat

efficac

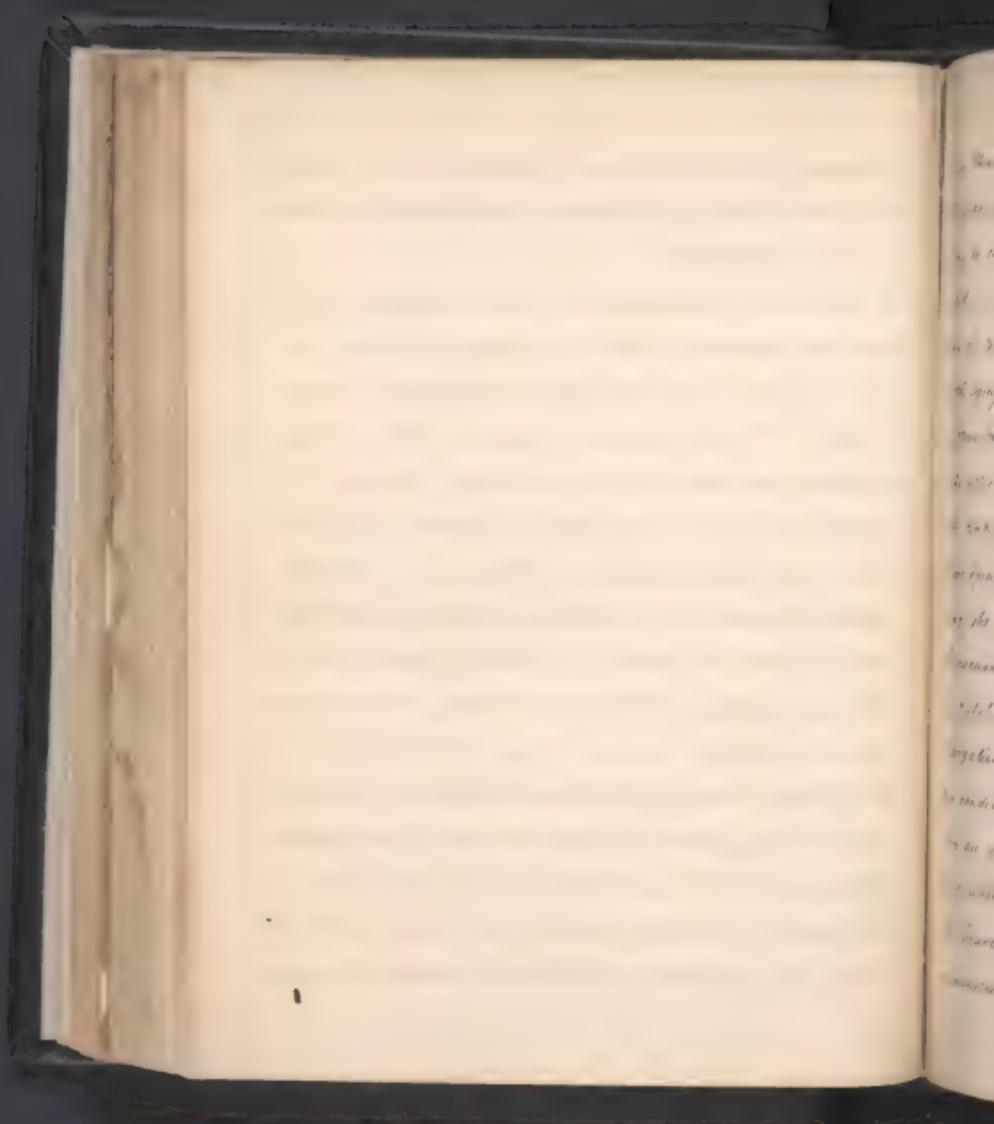
administrat

Il may

a derived from these we may be informed, from what would
in relation to him by Dr Chapman, in his Lecture on materia
medica and Therapeutics.

If the various remedies, say in that at different periods
have been suggested for the cure of jaundice, I know of no
single one from which I have derived better effect than from
emetics. The action best of the emetics they are clearly
applicable and when the attack is violent they must be ad-
ministered daily or even twice a day, in a weak or feeble man
when by suitable measures, in the course and with the
milkman's name, according to the case we shall generally be
able to conduct the cure to a comparatively speedy and suc-
cessive issue, provided it is that of a child as the remedy is
not so well adapted a disease in men advanced age.

If this class of remedies the last resort, entombed in generally
employed, very professed as well on account of the greater
safety as from the greater facility with which it may be
administered to children, than most other articles of the class.
It may be given either in the form of stomachic wine,



in that of watery solution. Of this wine a child within the year may take ten, fifteen, or twenty drops, or more according to circumstances, at short intervals, until the vomiting is arrested. The watery solution may be prescribed in the proportion of 3 grains of the Antimony, to 4 ounces of water with little syrup. Of this, a large teaspoonfull may be given, every fifteen minutes, to a child of one or less years old; until it take effect.

The comp. Syrup. of Sarsaparilla, or, as it is more commonly called, the "sarsaparup" is also an invaluable article. To produce vomiting, the dose should be large and frequently repeated. Sassafras, Salphate of zinc, and other articles, may likewise be serviceable, to induce a vomiting.

Purgative medicines are also demanded on account of the coarse condition of the bowels which commonly attend the disease. They are also serviceable, by reducing those determinations to the head which so frequently exist.

The bowels should be evacuated, every two or three days, by the administration of a purgative, such as, A child of a year old

ing to

police

protection

little or

big all

the late

the le

of these

the oppo

handed

opposite

must be

handed

The oppo

by the o

major o

the le

in insta

the o

15

may take 2 or 3 grains of camomile in combination with a small portion of juniper or rhubarb; and if the bowels be not very recently obstructed by this, the operation may be assisted by a little castor oil. Rhubarb alone, or an infusion of senna may also be employed with advantage to keep the bowels in a suitable condition.

In breathing, and the facilitating remedies of the difficulty of breathing, and sense of oppression, still remain unobstructed, the application of a foment to the chest will be attended with decided advantage.

Expectorant medicines of various kinds are sometime, of great benefit, especially dilute wine, syrup of quinque &c. in small doses, frequently repeated. -

The operation of the micturition will also be facilitated, by the inhalation of various vapours; as of warm water & vinegar or other &c. The last vapour is also air. -

After the violence of the disease has been moderated, and the inflammatory symptoms have been subdued by the various remedies employed for that purpose, attention is given

study
over
the fishes
when
: pleasure
go to
with all
in town
flock
for
that
the
for
for
what
of an
the
said
and
the dog

ntirely different character are to be resorted to, with a view of arresting the progress of the disease.

The fixed alkalies are much employed. They are prescribed in doses of 2 or 3 grains, with a few drops of wine of Ipecacuanha and one drop of Tincture of Senna. Give this a day to a child of a year old.

Nearly all the articles of the class of Baccoties, are likewise prescribed at different times, and after the recession of the more violent symptoms they may be useful by allaying the morbid sensibility of the affected parts and thereby putting a stop to the disease.

This peach or Senna wine will be found, in common, the most useful: the best mode of prescribing it is in watery solution. Sennatate is said by Dr. Weston, in his treatise on Rheumatism, to be of most decided efficacy; this mode of prescribing it is in the form of saturated tincture, of which, in says, should of a year old may safely take 6 drops, at intervals of six hours; the dose to be increased, one drop every day, until a diuretic effect is produced, or until

to office
Kenick
at pay
at with
local
by now
members
by the
to train
by train
the be
patient
at long
Mamm
"unfor
el 2 100
stand
1. 2
100

its effect on the pulmonary demands of the system.

Hemlock, Purple acid, Belladonna, Ichnomium &c. &c. are frequently administered with the same view and not without occasional benefit.

Advantage is likewise to be obtained from the employment of Antipsoroderic, as Aperienta, Mucil. &c. sometimes, the disease appears to be prolonged mainly by the force of habit, and in this case, to break up the train of morbid associations, and restore the nervous function of the system, the peruvian bark and other Tonics appear to be peculiarly appropriate, but particular care should be taken that these articles be not employed, while there is the slightest evidence of inflammation, or their administration will be decidedly injurious.

Let a small injection of rancid oil confine on the external use of camphoride, at this period of the disease. It is commonly prescribed in Inletion, with a little Laudanum; commencing with small doses

predic

the oca

equally

comple

with the

the 220

the 220

change

We all

not able

which

small

enough

informa

tele co

in the

in Eng

moder

the 220

and gradually increasing them until strangury is induced; on the occurrence of which, the progress of the disease is frequently arrested.

Stimulating article, as spirits of turpentine, tincture of cantharis, juice of garlic, &c rubbed along the spine, and applied to the soles of the feet, sometime have a good effect.

A change of residence will sometimes perform a cure, after all other mean have failed.

Strict attention to diet is highly necessary throughout the whole course of the disease, and the success of the treatment will depend in a great measure, on the degree of exactness with which the direction in this respect are performed: it should consist of light and unirritating article in the first stage, but, after the force of the attack is spent, those of a more nutritive character are to be employed.

Convulsions sometime occur during the paroxysms; they are to be relieved by the use of the warm bath, the

and the people there will remain division
and it is largely the fault of men who
have been educated to think in other quarters
the right and the place of men's conduct
whereas this is not the case in any country
wherever they are educated to think in
accordance with their own views of right
and wrong and men who are
educated to think in this is another fault
it is known to me which they may have
suppose the one person being in one country has learned
one thing and in another the other has learned
another and though it is known that the one person
is to act in one way and another in another
one person's education and another's may be
different and though it is known that
the one person's the one way and another's may be
different the one person's education and another's

application of leeches to the temples, passing &c. —

Hydrocephalus, hydrocephaly, marasmus, and the various
sequela of the disease, require peculiar form of treat-
ment, of which nothing is to be said here, as the sub-
ject is of a nature, unconnected with this discussion.

as you will be able to find a number
of the same persons, particularly
but to such extent as you will be able
to get, as it is difficult to get
any of them to give a name.